

## EASY VICTORY FOR ROBERTS

Johannesburg Occupied By British Without Trouble.

### BOER OFFICIALS NOT OUSTED

English Troops Were Escorted Into the City and Flag Hoisted With Ceremonials.

A cablegram was received in London Saturday from Lord Roberts dated Johannesburg May 31st, but which was not dispatched from there until 8:30 a. m. of June 1st, which says:

"The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Kraus, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town.

"Dr. Kraus met me on my entrance to Johannesburg and rode by my side to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted. A royal salute was fired and three cheers for the queen were given.

"At the end of the ceremonies the Seventh and Eleventh divisions marched past with the naval brigade, the heavy artillery and two brigade divisions of the royal field artillery.

"General Ian Hamilton's column and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony. The troops looked very workmanlike and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings."

According to delayed dispatches reaching Pretoria, Johannesburg was formally handed over to the British at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 31st, in an orderly manner. Lord Roberts was accompanied by a small force. The banks are being guarded. There was a slight engagement outside Johannesburg, and some Australian scouts were shot in street fighting.

After this a message was sent to the nearest British general notifying him that the town would not be defended.

Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2d:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort. The Queenslanders shipped May 30th, a Crusoe, with eleven wagons of stores and ammunition. Commandant Botha, of Zoutpanburg, his field cornet and one hundred prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade. The Thirteenth Yeomanry were attacked May 29th between Kroonstad and Lindley. There were some casualties."

#### FRENCH NEAR PRETORIA.

A London special of June 4 says: There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts' messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday, at 5:10 p. m., he was twenty-five miles from Pretoria.

#### Number of Census Enumerators.

The exact number of census enumerators at work, according to a Washington dispatch, is 52,631. Florida has 292, Georgia 1,258, South Carolina 748, North Carolina 1,226, Virginia 1,095.

#### Roosevelt Signs Neely Papers.

Governor Roosevelt of New York has signed the Neely extradition papers and they were forwarded to Washington Sunday night.

#### ALL COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

In Foreign Troops Which Have Been Sent to Peking.

Advices from Tien Tsin, China, state a special train started for Peking Thursday afternoon with the following forces:

Americans—7 officers and 56 men.  
British—3 officers and 72 men.  
Italians—3 officers and 39 men.  
French—3 officers and 72 men.  
Russian—4 officers and 71 men.  
Japanese—2 officers and 24 men.

The foreign contingent also took with them five quick fire guns.

It is rumored that foreign troops will be opposed at the first gate of the Chinese capital outside the wall.

## WARRANT FOR TAYLOR.

Paper Is Issued By Judge Cantrill For Arrest of Kentucky Ex-Governor.

The issuance of a bench warrant at Frankfort, Ky., Friday, by Judge Cantrill was the first official notice that an indictment had been returned naming Former Governor Taylor as an accessory to the murder of William Goebel. It had been rumored for weeks that the indictment had been returned, but that the officials refused to either confirm or deny it. The indictment was filed and entered on record April 19th. It reads as follows:

The grand jury of the county of Franklin in the name and by authority of the commonwealth of Kentucky accuses William S. Taylor, of this commonwealth, of being accessory before the fact to the willful murder of William Goebel, committed as follows, viz: The said William S. Taylor in the said county of Franklin, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, and before the finding of this indictment, unlawfully, willfully and feloniously of his malice aforethought and with intent to bring about the death and procure the murder of William Goebel, did conspire with Caleb Powers, F. W. Golden, John L. Powers, John Davis, Henry Yontsey, Charles Finley, W. H. Cul-ton, John Howard, Berry Howard, Harlan Whitaker, Richard Combs and others to this grand jury unknown, and did counsel, advise, encourage, aid and procure Henry Yontsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harlan Whitaker, Richard Combs and other persons to this grand jury unknown, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder William Goebel, which one of the last five named persons or another person acting with them, but who is to this grand jury unknown, as aforesaid then and there, thereto by the said W. S. Taylor before the fact committed, advised, encouraged, aided and procured, did by shooting and wounding the said Goebel with a gun or pistol, loaded with powder or other explosive and leaden and steel ball or other hard substances, and from which said shooting and wounding the said Goebel died on the 3d day of February, 1900, but which of said last above mentioned persons as aforesaid, actually fired the shot that killed the said Goebel is to this grand jury unknown, against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Kentucky."

The bench warrant commands the sheriff or other arresting officer to arrest William S. Taylor and deliver him to the jailer of Franklin county. On the back of the indictment about fifty persons are named as witnesses for the commonwealth. The bench warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff John Suter, who is acting in the absence of the sheriff, who is at Hot Springs. When asked what he would do with the warrant he said: "What can I do with it? I would serve it if I could, and I could do it if Governor Mount of Indiana would help me, but from all reports I guess he will not do it."

Governor Beckham Friday afternoon issued an order mustering out ten companies of the state guard. All except two of them are located in mountain towns and were among those mustered into service during the political excitement just before and immediately following the state election last fall.

#### SENATE PASSES BILL.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Measure Goes Through With Important Amendments.

At the conclusion of a session lasting eight hours, the senate Friday evening passed the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, was continued in the bill after an unsuccessful effort to reduce the appropriation.

An amendment was incorporated providing for the beginning of the work on the memorial bridge between Washington and Arlington cemeteries, to be erected in memory of the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies. While the bill carries only \$200,000 for the project, it is expected ultimately to cost about \$5,000,000. An amendment also was added to the measure providing for an adjustment of certain claims of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Oregon, California and South Carolina.

#### MUCH DOUBT EXISTS.

Reports From Lorenzo Marques Are Varied and Conflicting.

The London Times has the following from Lorenzo Marques, dated June 1st.

"Reports of the most conflicting character are current here due to the activity of the Boer agents. While one section declares that President Kruger has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of arranging term of surrender, another asserts that the British have been repulsed outside of Pretoria. Nothing authentic is known here regarding Mr. Kruger's whereabouts or the situation in the Transvaal."

## BOER CAPITAL SURRENDERED

Such a Report Is Firmly Believed In London.

### NO CONFIRMATION IS RECEIVED

Latest News From South Africa Indicates That the War Is About At An End.

A London special, under date of June 1st, says: Belated messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night, and the selection at a meeting of citizens of a committee to administer the city provisionally.

Since these telegrams left on Wednesday nothing apparently has reached Lorenzo Marques by telegraph from Pretoria. Possibly the wires have been cut. Possibly the Boer censorship at some intermediate point interrupts telegrams.

So thoroughly is the country imbued with the belief that Pretoria has fallen, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at a meeting of the university of Birmingham, proposed a message to the queen congratulating her upon the "capture" of Johannesburg and Pretoria, which was sent to the afternoon newspapers.

Although the war office has not received a word about it, no one in London harbors the idea that the Boer capital is not already in the hands of the British or about to be there. The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact. States Attorney Smith did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria. The present seat of the Boer government, according to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated May 31st, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east.

The Boers lately confronting Roberts appear to have gone eastward, also toward the Lydenburg region. The defenders of Laing's nek, when their positions become too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men, who may hold out for a time with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere.

### A ROAST FOR PECK.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Wants Light on Work of Our Paris Commissioner

In the senate, Friday, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, made a vigorous attack upon the administration of the Paris exposition commission by Commissioner General Ferd W. Peck. Up to January, 1900, he said Mr. Peck had accounted for less than \$400,000 of the \$1,400,000 appropriated for exposition purposes. He demanded to know where the balance of the appropriation had gone. The so-called detailed statement that had been submitted contained such items as \$72,000 for clerk hire, \$3,724 for personal traveling expenses of the commissioner general, etc., which Mr. Jones believed were ridiculous as "details."

"It is time," said he, warmly, "that this sort of thing should cease. These statements ought to be itemized in accordance with the mandate of the law." He then read a dispatch from Paris indicating dissension among the American commission, some of whom had been charged with endeavor to compel exhibitors to pay for the space allotted to them in the exposition. He believed an investigation necessary.

Mr. Hale, republican, of Maine, said he personally inclined to the opinion that the Paris exposition was a bad performance.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said that the air has been full of rumors that there have been most extravagant and unreasonable expenditures of the fund provided for the American exhibit, and we all know there never has been any satisfactory report as to how this money was used.

### A VOLUNTARY PRISONER.

Convict Surrenders In Order to Plead His Case Before Commissioners.

Julius Bone, the young convict who escaped from the Dade county, Ga., convict camp, May 29th, is in jail in Atlanta.

The apprehension of young Bone is not due to the skill of the detectives nor the vigilance of the police. He is a voluntary prisoner.

He visited Atlanta Friday morning for the purpose, as he says, of personally going before the state pardon board to tell the prison commission that he is the victim of a judicial error. This, he asserts, was the only motive of his escape from the stockade.

## MAY BE AGUINALDO.

Americans Kill Filipino Officer Who Is Thought To Be the Muchly-Sought Leader.

A special from Vigan, Luzon, via Manila, under date of June 3d, says: Maj. March, with his detachment of the 33d Regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19, at La Gat, about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers. Aguinaldo had 100 men, Maj. March 125.

The American commander reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7th. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening, May 19th, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of La Gat, killing four of the Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered La Gat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town on the mountain side the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans on reaching the spot caught the body, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The "delebags" contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was headed "To the civilized nations of the world protests against the American occupation of the Philippines. The document also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

### GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Many New Industries Established During the Past Week.

The more important of the new industries reported during the past week include brick works in Mississippi; a building and contracting company in North Carolina; canning factories in Georgia and Virginia; a carriage factory and a cigar factory in Alabama; coal mines in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia; cotton mills in Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee; a cotton felt manufactory in Tennessee; cotton and oil mills in Alabama, South Carolina and Texas; electric lights in Alabama, Kentucky and Louisiana; flouring mills in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; foundry and machine shops in Georgia and Texas; a glass factory in West Virginia; a handle factory in Tennessee; a harness factory in Georgia; a hemp factory in Kentucky; iron works in South Carolina; lumber mills in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia; a natural gas and oil company in West Virginia; a planing mill in West Virginia; a post driver manufactory and a stove factory in Tennessee; steel works in West Virginia; a tobacco stemmery in Kentucky; a telephone exchange in Texas. —Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

### TEXAS FUEDISTS DIE.

Clans Shoot Out Quarrels In the Public Square at San Augustine.

Three prominent men gave up their lives in a shooting affray at the court house in San Augustine, Texas, Monday. They were Felix Roberts, correspondent of The Galveston News; Sid Roberts and Sheriff Noel Roberts.

A few weeks ago Sheriff George Wall was shot to death by Curd Borders, as the result of an old feud. Wall's nephew, Noel Roberts, was appointed sheriff. Last Saturday the second life was taken in the quarrel, when Eugene Wall, son of the murdered sheriff, killed Benjamin Brooks, a member of the opposing faction.

Monday the contending factions met in San Augustine with the result as above stated. More trouble is feared, and telegrams have been sent to Governor Sayers requesting him to call out the militia.

### A "PEACE" RESOLUTION

Introduced In the Senate By Mr. Mason, of Illinois.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Mason introduced the following resolution Monday:

"The United States hereby expresses the hope that the war in South Africa may cease at an early day upon terms of fairness to both England and the Transvaal."

### Boer Peace Envoys At Cleveland.

The Boer envoys and their party received a number of callers at Cleveland, O., Monday morning. At 1:30 p. m. they gave a reception, several hundred people attending.

## CHINESE RULER HELPS BOXERS

Dowager Empress Makes No Effort to Suppress Them.

### MURDER AND PILLAGE INCREASE

Eight Americans Are Missing. Minister Conger Says Situation Is Critical.

A cable dispatch from Peking, China, says: The most alarming reports are constantly arriving from the country, especially from Pao Ting Fu. The telegraph wires from Peking to Pao Ting Fu are cut and all news comes via Tien Tsin.

A serious crisis exists at the palace. The ultra-conservative party advocates not taking repressive measures, urging the dowager empress to allow the "boxers" to finish the work of driving the foreigners out of the country, the moderate party, led by Prince Ching, representing the serious danger of provoking a conflict with the powers.

It is impossible to confirm or deny the report, but significant indications of the feeling of the government toward foreigners are contained in the attempt to arrest Lin, Chinese manager of the Peking syndicate; Kia, chief of the Shan Si commercial bureau, and Fan, a leading banker of Shan Si, on the ground that they were "dangerous characters," but in reality, because they are concerned with new British enterprises. Fortunately all of them were absent and they have not yet been arrested. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has addressed a note to the tsung li yamen, demanding why the arrests were ordered.

A Shanghai dispatch says: A number of desperadoes, disguised as passengers, have pirated the British Yangtze steamer Kutwo. They committed wholesale robberies, terrorizing the passengers, who were quite unable to offer resistance.

#### EIGHT AMERICANS MISSING.

Further advices from Tien Tsin state that two more of the party of foreigners who fled from Pao Ting Fu have arrived there. One of them was badly injured. The relief expedition has returned. The mounted Cosacks, who started in pursuit of the refugees, returned Sunday evening. They reported that they had a fight with the "boxers" at Tuli, killing sixteen and wounding many. Lieutenant Blensky, Dr. Hamilton, a trooper and a civilian were wounded.

It is reported from Pao Ting Fu that eight Americans and three members of the China inland mission are missing. The missionaries are in great danger.

It was reported that Pao Ting Fu was attacked Sunday night. Mr. Robinson, of the north China mission, not Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England mission, as cabled previously, is missing and five native Christians have been murdered at Zang Ching. Mr. Norman, of the same mission, has been captured at Wu Chia Ying, two miles from Yang Ching, and is in great danger.

The British cruiser Endymion and the torpedo boat Hart have arrived at Taku.

#### CONGER SENDS ADVICES.

The following cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Minister Conger at Peking:

"PEKING, June 4.—Outside of Peking the murders and persecutions by the 'boxers' seem to be on the increase. The Pao Ting Fu railway is temporarily abandoned. Work on the Peking and Hang Kow line is stopped. All foreigners have fled. The Chinese government seems either unwilling or unable to suppress the trouble. The troops show no energy in attacking the 'boxers.'"

"Concern." Grave as these advices are, they have not induced the state department to vary the line of action it has laid down. The naval force of the United States near Peking, now represented by one vessel, the Newark, has not been strengthened, but if occasion should arise Admiral Kempf might be reinforced to almost any extent likely to be needed in three or four days, from the numerous American fleet still at Manila and vicinity.

Owing to the peculiar character of the Chinese coast naval vessels of formidable type are unable to approach the populous provinces in China, and especially are these 'boxer'-afflicted communities inaccessible to naval vessels. The state department does not contemplate the use of the United States troops and it would be difficult to spare any from the force now operating in the Philippines, even if they were found expedient to employ the military arm.